

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.
PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—HONEY DUMPTY.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street—FIVE FIVE.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—FOUR PLAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—HARVEY BLAKE.

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway—FOUR PLAY.

EVANS' OPERA HOUSE, Broadway Building, 14th street—THE MINSTRELS.

TONY PATRICK'S OPERA HOUSE, 21 Bowery—COMO VOCALISTS.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 211 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINERS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, Seventh avenue—FOUR PLAY.

MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn—KELLY & LEON'S ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn—HOOVER'S MINSTRELS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 415 Broadway—SINGER AND AUNT.

New York, Monday, August 24, 1868.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news reported by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, August 23. A Paris Journal recommends that the Alabama question be arbitrated by one of the great Powers. Admiral Farragut was in diplomatic accord with Turkey and Russia in Constantinople.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our Mazatlan (Mexico) correspondence is dated July 25. The blockade of the port by the British steamer Chanticleer had been raised, and the correspondence of Captain Bridge on the occasion is furnished. From Mazatlan we have advice that a train of wagons carrying \$20,000 in specie from Monterey to that city was, just before daybreak August 11 attacked when about one league from Mazatlan. The specie, as well as the merchandise, belonged to foreign merchants and would have been all captured but for the bravery and skill of one of the guard, Lawrence Garcia, who killed the leader of the bandits, Miguel Ramirez, and wounded another, causing the rest to take flight. Two accomplices have been arrested in Mazatlan.

Our Porto Rico letter is dated August 8. The island was in such a state that a rebellion or a revolution against the Spanish government was probable at any moment. The taxes were enormous, and their collection was rigidly enforced. The Governor general, in the meantime, was alleviating suffering, as much as possible by a suspension of assessments, and ball fights had been introduced. Many atrocities, however, were committed by the authorities. The trouble in the Revenue Bureau still continues, and no appointments to the necessary offices can be made that will suit all parties. McCulloch and Rollins still maintain their position, refusing to emit in a failure, one result of this will soon show itself in a failure to collect the revenue and a general derangement of the national business.

Our Washington correspondent states that the republicans appear to have given up all prospect of carrying the Southern States in the Presidential election, and are now mainly dependent on their success in the North. General Rosecrans has held his conference with Lee, Beauregard, A. H. Stephens and other Southern leaders, but the purport of the consultation is as yet unknown. It is believed to have been satisfactory, and an address to the Southern people will probably be issued soon in the name of the leading spirits of the democratic confederacy.

General McMahon, our new Minister to Paraguay, has understood, has received instructions to do his best to restore peace with Brazil.

We publish this morning a letter from Anne Kendall in advocacy of the election of Seymour. It is written in answer to a request of Jackson democrats to address them, as his association with General Jackson will tend interest to the occasion. He declines on the ground that at the age of seventy-nine he does not wish to enter into any political excitement.

Mr. George Scott, a Steubenville, Ohio, merchant, died in St. Alban's church, on Forty-seventh street, yesterday, of disease of the heart, while attending divine service.

A Chicago paper relates a story of two New York newsmen who were taken to Illinois and detained by the agent of the New York Newsboys' Home, being left with a hotel bill unpaid. They footed it to St. Louis and thence to Chicago, where they were living on charity. The boys are named Andy Shields and William Jordan, but the name of the agent is not given.

The Second Adventists commenced holding a national camp meeting at Springfield, Mass., to-day, to continue one week.

The gas works at Southbridge, Mass., were blown up on Saturday night, and it is reported that seven men were killed.

A man named Denboff while trying to separate two men who were fighting in Flushing avenue, Williamsburg, on Saturday night, was struck on the head with a shovel by one of them named Philip Hartling, and so dangerously injured that his life is despaired of. Hartling is in custody.

LORD STANLEY'S VISIT TO PARIS.—Lord Stanley, Secretary of Foreign Affairs for Great Britain, visited Paris a few days since and had a couple of lengthy interviews with Marquis Montier, French Minister of State. A Paris semi-official journal recommends that the Alabama claims question between the United States and England be referred to the arbitration of "one of the great Powers" for settlement. Perhaps this is what it was all about.

Developments of the Campaign—Speeches Political and Financial.

The democrats have commenced the Presidential campaign with vigor. They are naturally, from their position, the attacking party, and have both a better choice of materials and a wider field for operations. The republicans are acting on the defensive and exhibit less energy and enthusiasm. It is said, however, that when the campaign is drawing to an end and the democrats have expended most of their fire the republicans will make an extraordinary effort, that they have more of the sinews of war, and that they will raise and spend vast sums of money to win the election. But thus far the democrats have most confidence, while the republicans evidently are in doubt and a state of trepidation. The earnest appeals of the radical organs show this to be the condition of their party. Then the first struggle of the campaign, which will have a powerful influence upon the final result, is about to be determined in Maine and Vermont, and a few weeks afterward in some of the great Central States, so that the comparative inaction or want of enthusiasm of the republicans cannot be regarded as feigned or temporary with a view to making a bold strike—a sort of coup de main—in the end.

The chief orators among the democrats, particularly those from the West, as Pendleton and Vallandigham, dwell mostly on financial questions as the main issue of the campaign, though they do not ignore the negro altogether. This was seen in the speeches of the former in Maine and in that of the latter at Fort Wayne. The Northern and Eastern speakers rather shirk the greenback question, being more under the influence of the bondholders and more interested in getting gold for the five-twenties, and consequently confine themselves chiefly to the negro supremacy policy of the radicals. As to the republicans, they are not united, earnest or explicit on this greenback and five-twenty issue; they rather ignore it, but talk a good deal in glittering generalities about the national honor and credit, which may mean nothing or anything. Their stock in trade for the campaign consists in reviving the old charges of copperheadism, opposition to the war and want of patriotism against the democrats.

The democratic orators and press, as was said, have the best materials to work upon, but they do not use them well. They lack comprehension of those subjects which would be most effective with the people; they do not understand the public pulse; they are more intent on making pretty speeches and oratorical flourishes than on making telling hits. Even Mr. Pendleton's speeches in Maine were devoid of point or force. With the exception of Vallandigham's speech hardly one has been delivered expressing in concise language the fearful extravagance and corruption of the radical party. While credit must be given to Mr. Pendleton for his moderate tone and smooth language, he failed to make a lasting impression on the great issues of the time. His speech was weak, diffuse and pointless even on those financial questions which he claims as his special thunder and of which he makes a hobby. As to most of the rest of the democratic campaign speakers, as well as the democratic newspapers, they cannot raise themselves above vulgar abuse of the republican candidates and state political twaddle.

The question as to whether the five-twenty bonds shall be paid in legal tenders or gold is not precisely before the country. It belongs to the future. Circumstances and the progress of events will solve that hereafter. This is not a live issue. If the country be restored to harmony, the taxes be reduced and economy in the government be established, the debt be put under a process of liquidation and the industrial interests of all sections be stimulated by wise legislation, the currency will gradually and healthfully come to par with gold, and there will be no longer any question as to how the five-twenties shall be paid. The living issues, then, are the abominable corruption of the party in power, its reckless extravagance, its atrocious negro supremacy policy, its despotic, unconstitutional usurpations and the necessity of an economical and better government. In these there is matter enough, if properly handled, to sink the radical party in the lowest depths of infamy and beyond the hope of resurrection. But the facts must be put tersely and squarely before the people or they will be smothered up by the adroit management of the radicals in confusing the public mind with past and side issues and political claptrap. With all these advantages on their side the democratic speakers and managers of the campaign have failed up to this time in making good use of them. In fact, the want of the country now is able men—statesmen who can comprehend the situation of affairs. But unfortunately we find only little stump speech makers and narrow-minded politicians.

The Metropolitan Fire Department. Of the metropolitan organizations, perhaps, in the saving of life and property none is so important to the people as the Fire Department, and yet we find it presided over by a gentleman who cannot pretend that his experience warrants him in assuming active control of men and apparatus at a conflagration, thus virtually ignoring the presence of his Chief Engineer.

To be more explicit. Until Wednesday last Chief Engineer Kingsland was supposed to be at the head of the executive department of the organization, the "Metropolitan Fire Commissioners" contenting themselves with the legislative and administrative branches. On that evening, however, two of its members being absent from indisposition, President Shaler, Wilson and Myers being present, a resolution was offered and passed constituting, to all intents and purposes, Mr. Shaler Chief Engineer. And this resolution was adopted in defiance of a standing rule which declares that "the Chief Engineer shall have and exercise supreme control at all fires over the engines, officers and members of the department."

It is true the act of 1865 creating the Metropolitan Fire Department does not particularly define the duties of the Chief Engineer, making that officer subordinate to the action of the Board of Fire Commissioners, but courtesy to themselves ought to have held the adopters of the resolution sufficiently in check to pay at least a passing deference to their previous action. The resolution of Wednesday declares that the Board reposes sufficient confidence in the ability and experience of its President to authorize him to assume the duties of Chief

Engineer at all fires, even if that officer be present. President Shaler, who is wholly ignorant of the duties of the fireman, who can hardly tell the nozzle of a pipe from the butt of a length of hose, is declared the equal of a gentleman who for twenty-one years consecutively has never been absent from his place in the department.

The whole movement is inexplicable, unless we put the action of the Board down to the influence of politics, Mr. Kingsland being a democrat and the Commissioners republicans. If they are desirous of getting rid of their chief surely there is a more manly course open for them than the passage of a resolution which is tantamount to a vote of censure. But this resolution will do infinitely more damage to its authors than they can at present imagine. It will cause a relaxation of discipline among the men, and, besides, will certainly disgust the community at this small trifling with their lives and material interests; while to the Commissioners it will prove another instance of that "vaulting ambition which o'erleaps itself and falls on 'other side.'"

Mexico—Washington Rumors—General Rosecrans.

General Rosecrans' mission to Mexico and its objects, together with the instructions he is to receive from the State Department, are themes of lively interest and speculation just now in Washington. We mentioned on Saturday the probable difficulty between the new Minister and Mr. Seward with regard to enforcing the telegraph, express company, railroad and other claims in which Thurlow Weed and members of the Seward family are interested. It is said now that General Rosecrans is to be invested with power to prop up the Juarez government, even by using the forces of the United States if necessary, and to take, by way of compensation, a large slice of Northern Mexico. This looks like a great job to sustain and give value to the vast land grants and schemes in Lower California and Sonora, in which Ben Butler, George Wilkes, Forney, the Washington lobby and a host of Wall street speculators are interested. That cunning little diplomat, Romero, with a host of Mexican chiefs and leading military men of the United States, appears to be mixed up with and to favor this project. Romero and the Juarez chiefs of Mexico see, probably, that there is no other way to maintain the existing government there against rival factions and leaders than by the strong arm of the United States. At the same time our own leading military men want active employment. Their ambition and warlike spirit chafe under the present inaction, and they want new fields of glory. It is rather significant, too, that just at this time General Rosecrans is hobnobbing at the Virgilia sulphur springs with those splendid rebel generals and fighters, Robert E. Lee, Longstreet, Beauregard, Ewell, Echols, Governor Pickens and others. Does this mean harmony, reunion and reconstruction among the military heroes and chiefs of the South with the military heroes of the North on the basis of a new Mexican policy and a new field of united action for all? Are the men who fought side by side in our war with Mexico again to become brothers in arms to regenerate that country? This is an interesting question. It is certain nothing would tend so much to allay bad feeling arising out of our civil war and to unite these men and the whole country in fraternal feeling as an outside war and the glory of extending our empire.

But, as we have said frequently, half measures will not do. To use the navy and army of the United States to maintain one faction in Mexico against the others, or to support a weak and rotten government that cannot stand alone, would be impolitic and absurd. The death knell of Mexico as a nationality is sounded. We drove out the French and the bogus foreign imperial government at the risk of war with a great European Power and set the republican government of Mexico on its legs. It has had a fair chance, but it cannot exist without foreign aid. The whole country is disorganized and demoralized politically. Our duty is plain. We should take not a slice of the northern portion only, for the benefit of a few speculators, but the whole country—by negotiation if possible, or by force of arms if we must. The Mexican people have tried every form of government and have failed. They have been a constant trouble to the United States, and may continue to be so if allowed to remain in their disorganized condition. It would be vastly to the interest of both countries that Mexico should be annexed. The Mexicans would soon value the peace we should give them, the rapid increase of their wealth and the glory of being a part of the great republic, while we should reap the advantage of American enterprise in the richest country on the globe and in a vast development of trade and commerce. The time has come when all this should be accomplished. If President Johnson can see what is for the interest of his own country as well as for Mexico, and what would give him immortal fame, he will send General Rosecrans away at once with instructions to work for the immediate annexation of the whole of that territory, from Arizona to Central America.

Punishing the Indians—The Right Course at Last.

We have received some tangible account of the late raids of the Indians from Generals Sherman and Sheridan which puts us in possession of the facts more clearly than the many rumors which have for some time been circulating in various quarters. It is satisfactory to know that General Sherman has taken the only means to stop the mischief done by these roving bands of restless savages by ordering the prompt and severe punishment of the ringleaders by the military under Sheridan. If this course had been pursued vigorously long ago the young men of the tribes who are making the present trouble would have kept within their villages, for they fear the soldiers, but they are cunning enough to know that the military arm on the Plains has heretofore been tied down by red tape from Washington. The traders take good care to inform them upon this point. We hope, now that General Sherman has taken the initiative, and that Secretary Schott and the President have both acquiesced in the stringent measures he has adopted, that the punishment will be so thoroughly carried out as to give the savages a lesson which will not be forgotten. Meanwhile we trust that the President will recom-

ment to Congress in his next message that the management of Indian affairs shall be taken out of the hands of civilians altogether and transferred to the War Department. This is the only remedy for the Indian troubles, and it is a measure that we have repeatedly urged.

Mr. Seymour—An Extra Qualification for the Presidency.

A great many very inappropriate and out of place remarks have been made concerning the mental health of a prominent candidate for the Presidency, which, of course, have provoked response and comment in various forms. The latest testimony as to the *mens sana in corpore sano* of Mr. Seymour is from a gentleman who avers that he is a great sportsman, a very Nimrod in the field, a rival, indeed, of that Biblical hero, and a devout worshipper of genial old Isaac Walton's fascinating art. Governor Seymour, it seems, has spent much of his leisure time in the forests hunting deer and shooting all feathered things that came along. That his hours were not mispent in the leafy solitudes of New York there is evidence in the head, horns and hoofs of a mammoth moose planted like a coat of arms over his door, trophies of the prowess and skill of the democratic candidate. Fishing, too, it is said, has been a favorite pastime with Mr. Seymour—not fishing for office, for every one knows that he has no weakness that way, but snaring the finny tribe with bait and fly in pleasant, shady nooks and crannies, where Isaac Walton, were he alive, would have dreamed for ages, and yet never have dreamed of being President of the United States. Hunting and fishing are manly sports that require a quick eye, a steady nerve and a robust constitution—all of which, we know, are essential to make a good President. It is clear, therefore, that the man who can hit a moose deer with a rifle right under the shoulder and make him bite the dust, who can play a trout as he would play a politician, who can land a ten pound lake bass dexterously, who can wing three woodcock out of five at one shot, and demoralize a whole bevy of quail with both barrels, must be not only sound in body and mental health, but possesses an extra qualification for the Presidency.

Great men are now laid down the gun and the fishing rod to take up the baton of office and the pen of power, to win great names and achieve much public good. Take Sir Samuel Baker, for instance. He was a hunter of lions and tigers in Ceylon and other adjacent islands, and yet he turned out afterwards a great explorer, to whom the world is indebted for much valuable knowledge concerning the sources of the Nile and interior Africa. He made books and earned a title; but as the books were good and the title worthless the early fruits of his labors were the best. Speke and Grant also were hunters of elephants and other wild animals, and we know what they have done for science and geography, and, furthermore, we do not know that there was a tittle of insanity in either of their grandfathers or their grandmothers, for the matter of that; but, then, we must remember that neither of them ran for office in the United States, so that history may be at fault on this question of insanity. Thus we see that successful Nimrods often make useful men, and why not the merit of being a good shot and a lucky fisherman be an extra qualification for the Presidency? If Seymour is elected, however, we fancy that he will have higher game to shoot and other fish to fry.

The Naturalization Bill.

While the future of Ireland and her Church establishment is agitating public feeling in England, and Gladstone, coalescing with the radicals, proclaims that the time is come when even-handed justice must be done to Ireland, Congress in its last session passed the Naturalization bill, and thereby makes America an actor as well as spectator in the great Irish drama of which the curtain is just rising. Nor has Congress in this, although influenced by party motives, acted either hastily or unwisely. Every government which respects itself or would be respected by others hears with solicitude the cry for justice on the part of its citizens, from whatever distance that cry may be borne, and deems itself pledged in honor to throw its protection around them at every risk and sacrifice. Irish citizens of this great republic, while invited by our government to naturalize themselves and required by it as a preliminary to abjure all allegiance to the British crown, have found themselves on their return to Ireland tried for treason to a government they had been called upon thus to abjure, their claim of American citizenship treated as a myth, while the representatives of the American government stood coldly by to see them consigned in this manner to a life-long imprisonment. Was this honorable to our government? Could anything be more discreditable? Anything more cowardly? We know that the Naturalization bill has forever put an end to all this; but it is surely much to be regretted that the interests of party and justice were not sooner found to be identical.

Hereafter no American citizens can be arraigned by the British government under the old charge of treason or the more recent one of informers that have hitherto brooded over the Fenian ranks in this country like ill-omened birds of prey will find their detestable means of livelihood thus shorn of all that made it lucrative. But in addition to putting an end to trials of American citizens for treason and treason felony and sweeping away the brood of informers, there is another advantage arising from this bill—the right which all American citizens who may be hereafter tried in Great Britain or Ireland will have to claim a jury consisting one-half of foreigners. Nor is this by any means an unimportant privilege. Could a reckoning be made as to the number of innocent victims who have suffered in Ireland from packed juries on the one hand, and on the other from military violence, we believe that the jury box—elsewhere a boon, there too often a curse—would show up the bloodier record. But a jury consisting of one-half foreigners would prove a far less plant tool in the hands of her Majesty's Attorney General. They would naturally be free from the party spirit and blinding prejudice so prevalent around them, while as to place or pension they could not, in the ordinary course of things, look for either. Moreover, where any irregularity or misdirection took place to the prejudice of the prisoner it would be the duty of the representatives of the American govern-

ment to protest against the same and insist upon either securing a new trial or his instant acquittal. Speeches delivered in New York or Chicago can no longer consign the American citizen to the solitary cells of Pentonville, and he may wander through the streets of Dublin, even though the Habeas Corpus act be suspended throughout Ireland, nor dread a twelve-month's imprisonment there without even the formality of trial. We believe that the Naturalization bill is not only based upon justice, and, therefore, deserving our approbation, but that if the Irish citizens of this republic possess half as much common sense as patriotism they may, through the privileges it accords them, throw their influence into the scale of Irish politics until oppression shall recoil with fear from deeds such as sully almost every page of Irish history—that saddest record ever penned of human wrongs and sufferings.

Mr. Burlingame's Speech at the Chinese Embassy Banquet in Boston.

The municipal banquet in honor of the Chinese Embassy given on Friday evening at the St. James Hotel, in the city of Boston, was worthy of the occasion. Boston is justly proud of the superior style in which all its public festivities are celebrated. In its solicitude to welcome properly its former Congressional representative and his associates of the Chinese Embassy Boston determined to surpass itself, and with the help of its "representative men," including its Stetsons as well as its Emersons, it succeeded. Among the distinguished guests were three ex-Ministers from the United States to China, Caleb Cushing, Peter Parker and Anson Burlingame, the present Envoy Extraordinary from China to the United States. A poem was recited by Oliver Wendell Holmes and addresses were made by Ralph Waldo Emerson, Caleb Cushing, E. P. Whipple, C. G. Nazro, Senator Sumner, General Banks, Governor Bullock, Mayor Sumner and Mr. Burlingame.

The eloquent speech of Mr. Burlingame is particularly interesting on account of its presenting a more full and distinct exposition than had previously been given of the nature, purposes and probable consequences of the treaty recently concluded at Washington. One object of this treaty is to put an end to certain abuses on the part of foreign traders resident in China—abuses exciting the suspicions of the Chinese, and serious apprehensions that their treaty rights, already abridged, would be utterly nullified by "the so-called concession doctrines" under which the nationals of different countries located upon spots of land in the treaty ports had come to believe that they could take jurisdiction there not only of their own nationals, not only of the persons and property of their own people, but take jurisdiction of the Chinese and the people of other countries. The same parties claimed the right of making the Chinese waters the scene of their conflicts. The new treaty, says Mr. Burlingame, "traverses all such absurd pretensions." It fully recognizes and insists upon the great American doctrine of non-interference. It also recognizes and proclaims the still greater doctrine of the fraternity of nations. Moreover, it recognizes China as an equal among the nations, in opposition to the old doctrine that because, like Turkey, she was not a Christian nation she could not be placed on the roll of nations. It thus extends to international relations the individual religious freedom enjoyed in this country. It repudiates the infamous coolie trade. At the same time, sanctioning the doctrine that a man may change his home and change his allegiance, it invites immigration to the United States on the part of those sober and industrious people by whose quiet labor we have been enabled, as Mr. Burlingame says, to push the Pacific Railroad over the summit of the Sierra Nevada, to run woolen mills and to gather in the great crops of California, more valuable than all its gold. Abandoning the silly and insolent notion that China is in a state of tutelage, the treaty gives her security by broadly placing her under international law, while it assumes that she is in progress and offers for her voluntary adoption in due time all the resources of Western science and asks other nations to do the same. Senator Sumner, in his speech at the Boston banquet, observed that "the treaty does not propose to do much, but it is an excellent beginning."

He added, "the mission is more than the treaty, because it will prepare the way for further intercourse and will help that new order of things which is among the promises of the future." Nevertheless, it is manifest from Mr. Burlingame's speech that the treaty itself is valuable as at once a sign and a pledge of future consequences of incalculable importance to the people of the Chinese empire and of the United States and to the rest of mankind.

A Gentleman on the Stump.

Unfortunately for the previous history of what is familiarly known as stump speaking, that class of oratory has been identified with that which is coarse, personal and undignified. Political antagonists have found their most trenchant weapons not so much in thoughts that move as in words that burn, and abuse of each other has been the staple of their arguments. Abuse of one's neighbor is, at the best of times, a blunted weapon, and is more apt to hurt the one who wields it than him at whom the blow is aimed. Mr. George H. Pendleton seems to understand this. He has given an example in his late speeches in Maine that, even in the heat and passion of a Presidential campaign, the issues involved in the contest can be discussed without vituperating those who are on the other side in the arena; that measures of policy can be dissected on the stump with as much dignity as in the Senate of the land. In speaking of General Grant as a man who, being invested with high trust, did not misuse it, and as a soldier who had stood the test of success, from whose laurels "he would not pluck one single leaf," and indeed in the general tone of his speeches, Mr. Pendleton has not only reflected credit upon himself and won the respect of his opponents, but he has administered a rebuke to those party organs on both sides that have been demoralizing the profession of journalism by the use of infamous language and personal abuse. Where the partisan press leads, stump orators, whether professional or otherwise, are very likely to follow; but it is to be hoped that in this campaign the example of Mr. Pendleton, rather than that of the *World* and

the *Tribune*, may be the guide of those speakers who are yet to occupy public attention on the stump.

It is so rare an occurrence that political speakers should present their views upon broad issues independently, and give their adversaries full credit for whatever merits they possess in exciting times like these, that the fact claims special attention. Personal attacks and scandals always return to plague the inventors, as was proven in the case of Andrew Jackson in 1832, when the bolts of slander hurled at his head recoiled with terrible force upon the slingers and multiplied the popular vote in his favor. Abusive language, spoken in haste or written in deliberation, may tickle the ear of the audience or the humor of the reader, but they may wring the heart of the mother, the wife or the child with a pang that no plea of political necessity can justify. Mr. Pendleton seems to comprehend this, and in dealing with principles and not with personal character he has given assurance at the very opening of the campaign that there is at least one gentleman on the stump who, whether there be much originality in his views or not, observes the amenities which belong to public as well as private life in laying them before the people. Would that we could say as much for the party newspapers.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Harbe Blene" enters upon its sixth week at Niblo's Garden with all the flattering auspices of crowded houses, undiminished success and the endorsement and approval of an appreciative public. As the piece grows older it improves upon the stage and in the estimation of our music loving citizens, and as it is gradually becoming better understood it is likewise increasing proportionately in popularity. Mlle. Irma and M. Anjou, by dint of hard labor and their own unquestionable capabilities, have succeeded in establishing themselves as the favorites of the hour, and as such are destined to hold their own for some time to come. "Harbe Blene" will occupy the boards at Niblo's until the latter part of October, when it will be transferred to Pike's Opera House, at which place a grand season of *opera bouffe* will be inaugurated by the production of the *Chloris* and *Tyrol* on a scale of rare magnificence under the sole management of Mr. Batmann.

"Firdy" holds its own at Wallack's and enters this evening upon the third week of its successful career. The piece itself, with its character and a half and three regiments of "super," can never be expected to improve, but the acting can, and does, and that answers the purpose for the present just as well. The play could not have been better placed upon the stage nor could the actors do more with the flimsy parts that have been so grudgingly served out to them by the author; but much of the dialogue that is entirely irrelevant to the plot should have been by this time cut out and many of the harsher points in the piece toned down and smoothed off, thereby making the drama shorter and more enjoyable. Miss Lott's sprightly and careful acting, however, saves the piece from condemnation and draws crowded houses to the theatre, and it is likely to keep upon the bills for three or four weeks longer.

Although "Humpty Dumpty" has been running steadily along at the Olympic for twenty-four weeks, it manifests no symptoms of abatement, but, in fact, stronger to-day than when first launched upon his capricious career. His tricks and mischievous inn still please and delight the audience, and he who mightily encourages him by their plaudits to persevere in his efforts to achieve that fame to which his success entitles him. The pantomime remains unchanged, and will continue to draw well for months to come.

"Four Play," minus the ship scene and with most of the original cast, will be treated this evening to "Four Play." In an enlarged and improved form. Three different scenes on shipboard and a new cast are the principal attractions with new scenery and new mechanical effects, which latter are said to be of a very sensational character. Mrs. Harry Watkins will assume the role of Helen Rollison, Mr. J. K. Mortimer that of Robert Ventnor, while Mr. J. S. Soudy will again essay the part of the villainous Joe Wylie.

Tony Pastor, at his favorite Opera House in the Bowery, offers an entire change of programme for the present week. The inimitable Tony himself appears in several new songs, and announces the first representative of the "Black and Tan" troupe of burlesque of "Dick Turpin and Tom King" for this evening.

The crowds who nightly flock to the Theatre Comique, early to find standing room, justify the management in not making any very material change in the programme for the present. A new cast by Mr. J. K. Mortimer, and a new scenery will, however, be added to the other attractions and Messrs. Emmett and Hilton will continue in their several characteristic specialties.

By and by the theatre will be continued under Theodore Thomas until the cold weather drives him to "symphony" for the sympathies at Steepleway Hall. Today's programme of the "Black and Tan" troupe, with the first notes of burlesque *opera bouffe* ever heard upon Long Island. "The Traviata" done in burnt cork is the principal feature in the bills, but we are sure that the audience will regard burlesque and "High Life at Coney Island."

MILITARY NOTES.

The Allegheny Zouaves have elected Merritt Batchelor (an original Ellsworth Zouave) as their commander, and have adopted the uniform of the Ellsworth Zouaves of Chicago.

There is a regiment of Russian infantry in Moscow every man of which has a turned up nose. It is called the Regiment of Paul and was organized by the eccentric Peter the Great. We have a company in the New York National Guard in which noses with a decided twist downwards are in the majority. The Eleventh regiment will parade in its new uniform on Monday, the 25th inst., on the occasion of its first shooting festival.

Considerable curiosity is felt among our German citizens to see the Washington Rifles in their new dress, and it is stated that nearly four thousand tickets have already been disposed of. In addition to target firing and dancing the programme for the day includes a grand vocal and instrumental concert by several elite clubs and the regimental band. Lieutenant Colonel Rockefeller, commanding the Seventy-first regiment, has issued general orders No. 7, published in the *Standard* No. 18, from Albany. In addition to the above the following orders are promulgated for the direction of the regiment:—

In pursuance to the above order the commandant of each company will recommend to the commandant of the regiment a suitable candidate for quartermaster sergeant of his company. The rank of quartermaster sergeant, not being recognized, is abolished; sergeant Siro will report to the commandant of Company A for active duty therein. Commandants of companies will resume the drill season, with their first regular drill night in September; particular attention will be paid to the drill of the company. On the 1st of September the headquarters of the regiment will be established at 11 West Thirty-second street, which will be the headquarters of the regiment. On the 1st of September each week one company will be designated as headquarters night and on that night the adjutant and non-commissioned staff will be present and all official business for the previous week will be attended to. Answers to communications will be forwarded to these headquarters by September 1 a copy of their company roll as it may be on the first of the month, and any alterations thereon, except by permission from these headquarters, will be considered as a disobedience of orders.

The following order has been issued from the headquarters of Squadron B Battalion, Washington Grays:—